

e Orchard, and the Garden:
TAINTING CER-
ne necessarie, secret, and ordi-
narie knowledges in Grafting and
Gardening.

b. 27 f. 16.
Wherin are described sundrie waies to
graffe, and diuerse proper new plots for
the Garden.

Gathered from the Dutch and French.

**Also to know the time and season, when it is good
to sow and replant all manner
of Seedes.**



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Here follow certaine common instruc-
tions, how the stumpe must be cho-
sen, whereupon you will
graffe or plant.



Euerie diligent householder who will
plant, should chuse thereto a conuen-
ient place, to the end that the
wild beast chaw not, nor paire the
plantes, or if they be yong, wholly
eate in peeces; which to auoyd, is
needfull to be in a towne or closed orchard, where
there be not too much shadowes, wherin be a sweet
ground well muckt, tilled and turned.

Euerie plant will haue foure things.

FIrst moistnesse, so that the seedes or stumpe be
moist and greene.

Secondly a conuenient place, which hath such
earth as will lightly be rubbed to pouder, and that
the sunne may come to it: for where there is filthy
lome, a leane ground, or sandie, or drye burnd, or salt
ground, there is nothing good to be planted, to
haue anie continuance: Neuerthelesse where the

ground is leane, there you must giue him more dung. In a fat ground not so much. You must take heede, that the ground be not too moist nor to drye. You must not mucke the trees with hogs dung.

Thirdly, A mediate water or nourishing moistnes, therfore be those orchards best which are situated betwecn two waters, for those that are placed by a water sidz, remaine still yoong and fruitfull, and haue commonly the bark smoother and thinner than the others. And those trees are more fruitfull than others which are planted in a valley, or in the lower part of a deepe hill: for from those hills may come to them nourishment and moistnesse, and the ground which is so stciuated, is much fruitfull: but he that can not get for his trees such a ground, must with all diligence seeke, if he may bring to his trees a little spring or pond, of which the trees may sometimes finde some reciuing, and if you may not haue any of thole, and haue a garden, who by it self is naught: the trees will grow with thicke rootes, which hindereth the growing of them, and dryeth them at length.

Fourthly, The aire is required, which must be agreeable to them, and of complexion to beare, for there be some trees that doe prosper in all aires: to wit, apple and pearre, cherrie and pluyntrees. Some will haue a cold aire, to wit chesse-nut trees: and some a very warme aire, as the palme and peper-trees: therfore they be rare with vs. That plant which hath these fourre things shall prosper: and if they want one or more of these fourre things, they will decay and their prospering perish.

At what time trees ought to be planted and set.

A **L**ikind of trees may be planted, transported, and ent in March, but it is better they be turned in October, for then the frost hurteth them not so much as at other times: for Icarne men say, that in drye townes and warme countries they plant in October or November, and that in moist townes and cold vallies they plant in Februarie or March: in none other tyme may you plant or graffe. When you will plant or set againe wild stumps, if there be anie thing broken at the roote, cut it off. Every plant must be set two foot one from another, or at the least one foote, especially when they should beare strong fruits: likewise when thou wilt set strong seeds, as nuts, almonds, and peaches. When a man will plant two stumpes, so must they be of two yeare old, except the vine.

These thinges you must understand of those plants or stumps which are planted with rootes.

How the stumps and plantes must be prepared and dressed, which you will plant.

The plant or sprout you must cut round about, so that you leauie the verie end of it, and put it then into a hole: but if the stumpe be great, cut it cleane off, and then put onely the vndermost part into a hole, long or short as you will: but if you find two stumps growen togither, you may cut the lesser away. And aboue all thinges you must take heedc that the sprout growe upright, and if it will not,

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you must constraine it, and tie it to a sticke.

Here follow certayne instructions how the trees
must be kept, and how you must
labour them.

Some trees wil haue a fat ground, as figge trees
and mulberrie trees; and some leane ground,
but all trees be in that point equall, that they will
haue in the top drie ground, and in the bottome
moist earth.

2 In haruest you must uncover the rootes of the
trees so deep, that they may partlie be seen, and lay
dung vpon them, which dung must be dissoluued of
raine in the ground, that it may come to the rootes,
which mucking giueth good encrease to the rootes.

3 If the ground wherin the trees stand be too
sandie, then mixe among it faire and new lome: and
if it be too lonie then mixe amongst it sand in place
of mucke, the which you must not onely do hard by
the tree, but also foure or five foote off from it round
about the tree, according as the tree is in bignes, or
that the rootes are large and great.

Such diligence giueth to the trees great helpe,
for their nourishment and strength is therby renew-
ed. Hereafter you shall understand, wherby to
know the fruitfull soile.

4 In the fat ground the stumps wherupon you
will graffe, must bee left long, but in leane ground
short.

5 The plants of trees from their youth, till
three years must not be cut nor shred, but they may
be transported, and if they be too weake you may
prick

prick sticks next unto them.

6 Diligēt regard must be taken, that no sprouts
sprung out of the stumpe, which might take the
nourishment from the tree sprouts, and those
boughes which sprung from the root of the tree, at
the first planting.

7 When thou perceiuest the yoong trees to
waxe weake, then uncover the rootes and put o-
ther fresh ground to them.

8 If the ground be neither too soft nor too hard,
then may you choose al kind of stumps (in Februa-
rie) for to plant, when the green iuste is dispersed
in the bark, but when the ground is too hard, then
the sweat holes or pores of the root do remain clo-
sed & stopped, so that they cannot draw to them
their nourishment: such hardnesse of the ground
or earth, hindereth the aire, and moistnesse which
commeth from beneath upward, for it cannot be
pearced of the soft sprouts, with the small heat
which is beneath, therfore you must come to helpe
them with a spade, for with a plough you wil never
come to an end, because of the root.

9 There is great diligence to be taken for pre-
scriving of the trees, when they beginne to grow
great, to scrape from the bark al rudenesse, which is
done, when you take from them all superfluitie, and
sprouts which come out of the tree. You may cut
them in Februarie.

10 It is good for the trees to mucke them often,
and moderatlie to water their roots.

Also to cleane the roots, and lay stones into
them, to the end they may recouer againe, of the dry-
nesse which they haue suffered, or of the barrennes
of

of the ground, or when the yong planted trees for the great heat will perish. Also when immoderate heat is, then you must helpe them with turning of the ground, and with watering, but the water wherwith you should water them, must not be altogether fresh, nor cold, or newlie drawen out of a spring: but out of a ditch, pond, or wel, or anie other foule ditch water, or with spring water which hath stand long in the sunne, or put a little dung in the water, and stir it once or twice vell about, and the water will be fat, wherewith water your Trees. You may also keepe them with shadows and straw from the heat: or els put (in great heat) fat greene hearbs at the stumpe, tempered with lome: some annoit the stump (toward the South, or Mid-day) with chalke, some with oile, or with anie other ointment that cooleth.

11 When you would transpose a plant, or haue wild stumps digged out to plant again, then marke the part which standeth towardes the South or Mid-day, and put it so againe when you grasse it.

How to keepe plants, stumps, or trees, from the
wild beastes, that they hurt
them not.

VHere the path of the beastis is free and reme-
dlesse, there must be put poles, and with
thornes the same yong trees must be inclosed.

That the Deares spoyle them not.

Take the pisse of a Deare and annoit the Tree
therewith,

That

That the Hares doe not hurt them.

Spit in thy hand, and annoint the sprouts therewith, and no Hare will hurt them.

Heere follow some instructions of grafting.



I^rst you must know that imping, grafting, and setting, is all one thing.

The imping sprouts must be yong and new with great bodies, and manie eies : for where many and great buddes be, that is a token, that is of a strong fruit.

2 The imping sprouts must be broken off at the sunne rising, although that those of the other side broken off grow likewise : yet those of the other side

are most naturall and temperate of heate : Some countrie clownes belcene , that if you in cutting of the sprouts turne them upside downe, that they wil never grow right, but be crooked.

3 All grafting and imping is done by putting one into another by a fast binding, that the little sprout may spread his boughes to the stumpe or tree, wherein it is grased, that so it may become one tree.

4 Ouer yong impes (which are so weake that they will breake before they be put into the earth, or into the stumpe) are naught, and therfore they may not be imped or set.

5 When you impe vpon a house, or fruit tree, the fruit will be farre better: But if you cut off a Garden tree a branche , and impe into it one of his owne sprouts, it will bring forth fruite of an other tast, forme and bignesse : for imping maketh all the diuersities in peares, apples, and other fruits.

6 It is farre better to impe low in the stumpe than in the top in the high branches : yet neverthelesse if you will make of wude apple trees garden trees, you may impe them vpon the top.

7 In great trees which haue a great bark, it is not so good to impe: for they take not to them so easily the vaines of the rootes which grow out of the yong sprouts, because of her hardnesse, and espe- cially when the imping sproutes are too weake. Wherefore they which graffe trees must secke small and yong stumps, wherein they find much liquor and little hardnesse, & which may endure the binding.

8 It is best imping or grafting when the liquor is in the bark, if you haue a great tree vpon the
which

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9

which you would impe, and hath manie branches, you may cut them all off, and impe into the stumpe all kind of boughes, such as you please : but if the tree be ouer old, so that her boughs be conkeled, and her moisnes consumed, then cut the tree cleane off, and let the stumpe stand a whole yeare : afterward take the sprouts which are sprong out of that stumpe, and grasse them, and cast the others away. Such a stumpe is like to beare, and therfore nourish as manie sprouts as you please : but if it be a wild stumpe grasse garden sprouts vpon it.

9 If you grasse a sprout or bough vpon a Haw-thorne tree, that same bough wil grow great, and the stumpe wil remaine small, therfore he that wil impe vpon such a tree, see he cut it est by the roote, then will the imped sprout and the stumpe grow al of one thicknesse: but you must haue still regard that you impe kind vpon kinde, as apples vpon apples, peares vpon peares: for he that grasseth strange vpon strange; as peares vpon apples, and apples on peares, and such like, although it be done often for pleasures sake, yet will it not last: for the naturall nourishment is so that it will hardlie nourish a strange kind of fruit.

10 The tree which is grafted in Februarie, in his fruits grow no wormes nor maggets.

11 When the imping sprouts begin to prosper, and wil not grow straight and leuell, then you must constraine them perforce, that they may grow orderly. Furthermore you must haue a care to keepe the prospering sprouts well with stickes from the wond, if they stand anie thing high, and especiallie when they haue stooode a yeare or two, and where

they are pricked in the stumpe, it is most needfull as shall after appeare. And because there be manie and diuersle waies to graffe and know howe wild stumps and trees are to be made garden trees: we thought it good to set some of them here downe.

Diuersle fashions and waies of grafting
there be.

HE that will extraordinarily graffe all manner of trees, he must know that the moxe one tree is liker another, the better it will prosper.

The first sort of grafting is, when the sprout is pricked betweene the barke and the wood of the stumpe, which must be done in May, or Aprill, when the barke may easly be loosed from the tree, and is done after this sort.

First take a stumpe or tree, and cut him off with a sharpe Saw, knife, or such like instrument, where he is smoothest and clearest, and full of iuice, and polishe the place with the barke of the same tree which was cut off. Afterward tie the stumpe with a pecce of barke, and then pricke a hole betweene the barke of the tree with a pricke of bone, elder wood, or iron, so that it cleaue not, and then put in the place of the pricke, the sprout, which you must haue broken off a plaine and euene tree, of a good kinde, and one yeare old, which you shall know by this: euerie branch haue rynckled knots like the ioynt of a mans finger, cut it at one side vnder the knot, so that you touch not the heart of the Treec: and at the other side, you must softly lose the barke that the sprout may toyne verie close to the stumpe.

stumpe, then pul out the pricke, and take the sprouts
and turne the green bark to the bark of the stump,
so that it may stand streight.

The sprout may be fourte or fiftie fingers, or eight
at the most, high aboue the stumpe.

Of this sort of imping, you may set two, three,
or more, according to the bignesse of the stump, or as
he can beare, prouided alwaies that they stand at
the least the length of a finger one from another.

Afterward tie it fast (with barke) togither, and
put ouer it good mucke, and tie ouer it a cloth, that
no raine, or aire, may come betwenn it and hurt it.
This sort of imping is commonly vsed in stumps,
which are great and old trees, whose barke is thick
and strong, as apple trees, pear trees, cherrie trees,
and willow trees, on which are imbed often times
apples, also on figge-trees, and chestnut trees.

Such grafting is also done in high stumps, and
braunches, which be great, but they must be well
kept from the wind, that it do not breake them.

After this sort you may graft manie sortes and
kindes of peares vpon one tree, but if you bring
peares vpon apples, or apples vpon peares stumps,
it will not last long, as afore is said.

The first way of grafting prospereth best, and
hath a good continuance, there be many other sortes
of grafting, as followeth.

An other way of grafting is, when the stumps
are clouen, and the sprouts afterwards
are put in, the which doe as
followeth.

Take a young tree which is scant of the dignesse of a singer, and cut it smooth and cuen, and cleave it in the midst, then take the sprout which you will impe, and cut it thzee square, and at the one side leauc the bark vncut, and then turne the same bark outward at the slumpe, and tie it fast as I haue taught, that the wind nor raigne hurt him not.

Otherwise.

When the slumpe is vncouerd & cleane burnisht at the soft place, then tie him fast, that he cleave no further than to the length of your sprout, which you must grasse vpon him, and then leauie the prick in it, then make your sprout pointed like a prick, so that the middle be not touched, then put it into the cleft having clensed the hole first with the point of a knife, so that one bark may touch the other, and outward one wood another, to the end the moisture may haue the more easier his course, then pull out the prick, and that which remaines open and bare between the cleft and the sprout, that binde well every whcre with the barte of the tree, or with hard pressing with a little säd, or with dung of an oxe, or with waxe, or with a linnen cloth washed in waxe, that no raine, wind or woormes may hurt it. This helpeth much to keep the moistnesse in, which commeth from the roote, that it cannot break out, but nourisheth the better the new plant: but when the slumps are great they be cleaved after two waies. The first is, that you cut or cleave the tree with a knife at one side onclie, til unto the heart, & that you graft

graft into it, but one sprout. The other is, that you cleane it all ouer, and that you prick or graft on euerie side one sprout, or one alone, and leaue the other side without.

When the stump is but a little bigger, then the sprout must necessarilie be clouen in two, and you must graft but one sprout into it, as is said in the beginning.

This cleaving may be doone in Februarie, March, and April, then it is good to cut them before they be greene, for to keepe them the better, vnder the ground, in cold or moist places.

The third way of grafting.

This sort of grafting is verie subtil, wittie, and readie, and is done as followeth.

Go to a smooth apple or peare tree, in April, when the trees get liquor, and seeke a braunche which hath greene eies, and see that the same be lesse than your little finger, and teare it from the tree, and where you see that the green sprouts will come off, there cut them off wholie, and cleane the middle therof, that the little red at the wood may turne about, and draw it not off, vntill you come unto another good peare or apple tree, and seeke there another branch of the same bignesse that the other was, and cut it off, and take from it likewise the red, as farre as you will put them againe, & looke where the braunches joyne, that they may well fit togither vpon the toppe, and tie the same place gentle and well with a litle barke, behinde and before, that the water may not hurte them, and in the first yeare

yeare it bringeth foorth leaues and braunches, in the second flowers, which you may breake off, for the sprout is yet too tender, so that it may beare no fruit, and in the third yeare it bringeth flowers and fruit, and by this means you may graft diuers kindes of pearres and apples vpon one tree. I haue likewise set such sprouts vpon wilde stumpes, and they haue prospered.

The fourth way of grafting is.

How buddes are transported and bound vpon another tree, like as a plaister is tied to a mans hodie, this sort of grafting is called in Latin Emplastrum. We read of such a sort of grafting which is called in latin Abducillum, and it is much like vnto this sort, wherfore we will onelie speak of it, and is done after this sort.

When you see vpon a great fruitfull bough, a bud which will prosper without doubt, and wouldest faine plant it vpon another tree, take a sharpe knife, and lise the bark vp two fingers breadth, that the bud be not hurt, then go to another tree, vpon the which you will graft, and cut into a conuenient place, a like hole into the bark, & put the same bud with the barke into it, and tie it with dung or with a clout which hath lien in a dunghill ouer the cut, that it may be kept from the outward damage of weather, & for an especiall nourishment and keeping of the inner iuice: then cut off the braunches round about it, that the mother may the better nourish the new son: within twenty daies after take away the band, so that you see that the strange bud hath

hath prospered and ioined himselfe with the tree. This may be done in March when the bark com-
meth easily from the tree. Also in Aprill, May, and
June, and yet she prospereth both before and after
a time, when you may conueniently find such buds.

This sort of planting prospereth best in a wil-
low tree or such like, whiche is pierced through, and
is done after this sort.

The fift way.

VVhen you pierce a willow stick with a sharp
piercer, see that between every hole be left
the space of one foot, and pricke therein branches a
a little scraped, and put the sticke into a ditch so that
the branches stand bryght, and one part of the stick
must remaine ouer the earth, and within a yeare af-
ter take it out of the ditch, and cut the sticke asunder,
so find you the branches full of roots, and put
everie one into a hole in the ground, and it would
not be hurtfull that the holes were stopped with
lome, or with waxe.

Some doe take in March a fresh beech-tree,
which is of a mans thicknesse, and pearce him o-
uerthwart with maine and great holes and small
holes til unto the lowermost bark, or quite through:
then take sprouts or boughes, which be as big and
small, that they may fit into the holes: and when
you will put them into the Beech stumpe, you must
scrape the uppemost barke off, vntil the greene and
no further: then the bough must remaine into the
beech, the sprouts must stand a foot or somewhat
lesse asunder; then keepe your beech stump with the

sprouts in a fresh ground, and skant a foote deepe, you must first maime the sprouts, that they may not flourish, then the next March ensuing, dig it out with the sprouts, and cut it asunder with a Saw, and every blocke which is cut off with his branch, you must set in a fresh ground, and so they will bring forth the fruit the same yeare.

The sixt way.

This way teacheth how to graffe, that they may bring forth fruit the first yeare, the which do as followeth.

Pare an old stumpe of what kind soever it be, the uppermost bark til to the lower green barke, a span long or somewhat lesse, which doe in haruest in the wane of the moone, and annoint it with Ox dung and earth, and tie it with bark, and after in March when trees are transposed from one place to another, then cut the same branch from the tree, and put it into the ground, and it will bring fruit the same yeare. I haue scene that one hath prickt stickes on Alhallow eue, in the earth, and hath pulled them out againe vpon Christmas eue, and put boughes in the holes, and they haue prospered and come out.

The seuenth.

Lette the top of a stump, which is not ouer small, and draw a bark through it, and maime it with a knife as far as it standeth on the top, and in eight daies after poure water vpon it, that the top of the stumpe may close. This must be done in haruest, and

and in the March following cut it off from the tree,
and bruise the top, and put it with the same earth in
another ground.

The eight way.

VI you graffe a tree, that the fruit be without stones. Take a sprout and graffe it into a great stumpe, with the thicker and lower part of the sprout, then take the upper or thinner end of the sprout, and cut it also fit to be graffed, and turn it downward and graffe it into the said stumpe; and when the sprout of both sides prospereth, cut it in the midst asunder, so that which is growen right upward with the tree, the fruit of it hath stones, but that which was the top of the sprout that groweth contrarie, bringeth forth fruit without stones. And if so be the turned sprout prosper, you must breake off the other, to the end that the turned sprout doe not perish, which you may trie after this sort: for oftentimes it commeth and prospereth, and manie times it is perished and spoyled.

How Cherries are to be graffed, that they may come without stones.

WHIL you make that Cherries growe without stones, pare a little Cherry tree of one yeare old at the stumpe, and cleave it asunder from the top to the roote, which doe in May, and make an Iron fit to draw the heart or marrow from both sides of the tree; then tie it fast togither and annoynce it with Oxen dung or lome, and within a yeare after, when

it is growne and heald go to a nother little tree which is of the same kinde, and which hath not yet brought fruite, and graffe that same on the little tree, so shall that same tree bring his fruit without stones.

How a Vine is to be planted vpon a cherry-tree.

PLANT a Vine tree next vnto a Cherrie tree, and when it groweth high, then pierce a hole into the Cherrie tree right aboue it, that the hole be no bigger than the Vine is thicke, & pare the upper bark of the vine branch till vnto the greene, so farre as it must go through the tree, and looke well to it that the branch of the Vine be not bruised and well annoyned. You must not suffer any sprouts to come out of the Vine fro the ground vp, but vnto the tree onely, that which cometh out of the other side, let that same grow and byng fruit. Then the next March following, if the vine prosper and grow fast into the tree, then cut the Vine from the tree off, and annoyn the place with diligence, and it will bring fruit.

How a grape of a Vine may be brought into a glasse.

VVILL you make that a grape grow into a narrow glasse, take the glasse before the grape cast her bloud, or while she is little, and put her into the glasse, and she will ripen in the glasse.

To graffe Medlers on a Peare-tree.

IF you graffe a branche of a Medler vpon a Peare tree, the Medlers will be sweete and durable,

Durable, so that you may keep them longer than otherwise,

How apples or other fruits may
be made red.

If you will graft vpon a wild stump; put the
sprouts in pikes blood, and then graft them and
the fruite will be red.

Otherwise.

Take an apple braunch and graft it vpon an alder
stump, and the apples wilbe red. Likewise if you
graft them vpon cherry trees.

Of the Quince tree.

The Quince tree cometh not of any grafting, but
you must pluck him out by the roots; and plant
him again into a good ground or earth.

Otherwise.

The Quince tree requireth a drye & sweet ground;
and he prospereth therin.

How to make that Quinces be-
come great

Take a braunch of a Quince tree when it hath
cast his blood where a Quince groweth at, and
put it into a pot, and set it into the ground, and let

the quince grow in it, and it will be verie great.

And if you wil shew some tunning therewith, cause to be made a pot, which hath a mans face in the bottome of it, or anie other picture whatsoeuer, and when the quinces haue blossomed, then bow the branche, and put the quince into the pot, and she wil grow very bigge, in the shape of a man, which may also be done in pompons, mellons, cucumbers, and other earthly fruits.

The conclusion of grafting.

Out of all the forewritten causes (gentle reader) is evidentlie showen that althoough every plantinge or grafting, be better from like to like, & from kinde to kinde, yet neuerthelesse it agreeth also with contrarie kindes, as now is said, wherfore he that will exercize and vse the same, and trie divers kinds, he may see and make manie woonders.

What ioy and fruit commeth of trees.

The first.

The first is, that you plant divers and manie kindes: for euerie householder who hath care to his nourishment, with all diligence causeth often times, such trees to be brought from forraigne countries.

The second.

The second is, when the trees be planted and set orderlie and pleasantlie, they glorie no small pleasure

sure to a man, therfore euerie one shold cut his
trees orderlie, and he that can not, shold procure
other men to doe it, which know how to do it,

The third is of well smelling and
spiced fruit.

CLeave a tree asunder, or a braunch of a fruitfull
tree, to the heart or pith, and cut a piece out of it,
and put therin powdered spiccs, or what spice soever
you will, or what colour you will desire, and tie a
bark hard about it, and annoiint it with lome and
oxe dung, and the fruit will get both the sauour and
colour according to the spice you haue put in it.

How lower fruits be made
sweet.

VVHich tree beareth lower fruits, in the same
pearce a hole a foote or somewhat lesse a-
bove the root, and fill that with honie, and stop the
hole with a haw-thorne braunch, and the fruit will
be sweet.

How trees ought to be kept when they
waxe old.

WHen trees loose their strength and vertue for
age, & the braunches break off for the weight
of the fruit, or when they waxe barren for lacke of
moisture, that they beare not fruit euerie yeare, but
strant euerie other or third yeare, you must cut some
of his heauie braunches, which he can little nou-
ish,

risb, which is done to the end that he might keepe some moistnesse to himselfe for his nourishment, for els the moistnesse would go all into his branches.

Wherby you may marke whether you must giue them or take away from them, branches, according to their nourishment, and as the earth where shee standeth can abide, that is, you must leauue them so much as will nourish them, and no more, which if you do not, the trees will bring so little fruit, that your labour will not be recompensed.

Whiche cutting of trees may be done from the beginning of nouember till to the end of march, in warme countries. But it is more naturall to be done, from the time that the leaues fall, till the time that they beginne to grow greene againe, except where the frost is verie great and sharp.

How trees must be kept from diuerse sicknesses,
and first how to keep them from
the Canker.

VVhen the Canker commeth in any tree, hee becommeth barren and drie, for it mounteth from the stumps, into the top, and when it taketh a peare or appyle tree, the bark wilbe blacke and barren thereabouts, which must be cut off with a knife, to the fresh wood, and then the place must be annoited with oxe dung, and tie it with barks, so that neither wind nor raine may hurt it.

Against woormes which must be driven out
of the tree.

IT hapneth oftentimes, that the superfluities of moistnesse in the trees breaketh out like as sometimes

times to a man or beast betweene the flesh and skin: and when that beginneth to rot, wormes grow out of it, which taketh his strength away, wherefore marke.

When the bark of a tree at any time swelleth, cut it presently open that the poyson may runne out, and if you finde alreadie wormes in it, draw them out with a little iron hooke.

How the wormes are to be killed if they be
alreadie growne into the tree:

If you will kill the wormes which growe in the tree, take pepper, lawrell, and incense, and mingle all well togither with good wine, and pierce a hole into the tree downward, till to the pith or heart of the tree, and poure this mixture into it, and stop it with a hawthorne, and the wormes will die.

Otherwise,

Take ashes or dust and mingle it with sallet oyle, amount the trees therewith, and the wormes will die.

Otherwise,

Take powdered incense when you graffe, and bring it betweene the bark of the stump, which you will graffe, and no wormes will eat the fruit.

When a tree in many places becommeth changeable because of wormes, or superfluous humours; Cleane the tree at some end from the top of the

stumpe to the earth, that all the foule liquors may come out and drie. Also when a tree becommeth sicke because of euill humours or fault of ground, so that he becometh worm-eaten or bringeth no fruit, take the earth away from the root, and put other sweeter in the place, and pierce a great hole in the stumpe, and put therein a pine of oake, and it hel-peth,

A remedie against Caterpillers.

All kinde of Caterpillers which eat the greene, and blossomes of the tree, doe hurt them verie much, so that thereafter may come no fruit.

Therefore their egges which lie hidden, as it were in a cobwebbe, must diligently be searched, and burned from the boughes, before they bring forth other caterpillers, which do in December, January, and Februarie.

Some were wont to breake them off, and tread them with their feete, but therewith they be not wholly killed. The fire consumeth all things, and therefore it is best to burne them.

Against the Pismires or Ants, when they will hurt the yong trees.

Cut the leaues off which are eaten or poysoned of the Ants or Pismires, and whete there is any thing made vnicleane in the top of the tree of those little wormes, that rub in pecces with your hands, that it may not staine the other leaues, and that the yong sprouts may grow vp without any hinderance.

How

How to keepe the Pismires from the
Trees.

First make a iuice of an herbe called Portabaca,
and mixe it with vineger, and sprinckle the stump
therewith, or annoiint the stumpe with wine dreggs.
Some take a little weake pitch, but verie thynne,
that it may not hurt the tree.

Another instruction.

Take a little bundle of cotten, wooll, flaxe, or
towe, and lay it about the stumpe, and tie like-
wise a bundle aboue, about the stumpe, and draw it
out a little, and the Pismires can do no hurt, or put
about the stumpe bird-lime.

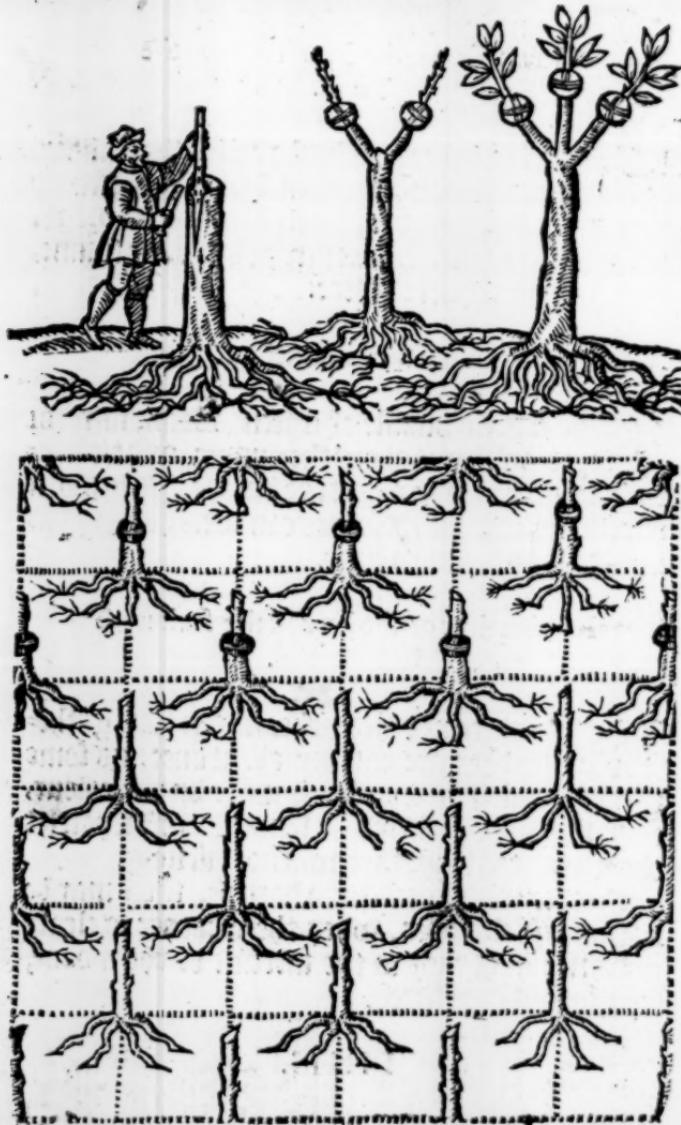
In what time of the haruest the fruit must
be gathered.

The fruits are not altogether at one time gathe-
red, for they are not ripe all at once, as some
Pears which shewe the ripenesse by the colour,
those shoulde be gathered in sommer, and if you let
them stand too long, they will not last long.

Pears which are ripe in haruest, those may be
gathered in October, when the weather is cleare
and dry: in haruest in the increase of the moone,
fruits may be gathered.

FINIS.

The Orchard.





A short instruction verie profitable
and necessarie for all those that delight in garde-
ning, to know the times and seasons when it is
good to sow and replant all manner of seeds.



Abbages must be sownen in februarie,
March, or April, at the wan-
ing of the moone, and replanted
also in the decrease therof.

Cabbage Lettuce, in february,
March, or July, in an old moone.

Onions and Leeks must be sownen in february
or March, at the waning of the moone.

Beets must be sownen in februarie, or March,
in a full moone.

Colewortes white and greene in februarie, or
March, in an old moone, and such a signe \pm , it is
good to replant them.

Parsneps must be sownen in februarie, April, or
June, also in an old moone.

Radish must be sownen in februarie, March, or
June, in a new moone.

Pompons must be sownen in februarie, March,
or June, also in a new moone.

Cucumbers and Mellons must be sownen in fe-
bruarie, March, or June, in an old moone.

Spinage must be sownen in februarie, or March,
in an old moone.

Parsely must be sowne in Februarie, or March,
in a full moone.

Fennel and Anniseede must be sowne in Februarie
or March, in a full moone.

White Lycorie must bee sowne in February,
March, July, or August, in a full moone.

Cardus Benedictus must be sowne in Februarie,
March, or May when the moone is old.

Basill must be sowne in March, when the moon
is old.

Pourslane must bee sowne in Februarie or
March, in a new moone.

Margeram, Violets, and Time, must be sowne
in Februarie, March, or April, in a new moone.

Flower-gentle, Rosemary, and Lauander, must
be sowne in Februarie, or Aprill, in a new moone.

Rocket and Garden Cresses, must be sowne in
Februarie, in a new moone.

Sauell must bee sowne in Februarie or March,
in a new moone.

Saffron must bee sowne in March, when the
moone is old.

Coriander and Bozage must be sowne in Februarie
or March in a new moone.

Hartiborne and Sampfier must be sowne in
Februarie, March, or Aprill, when the moone is
old.

Gilly-flowers, Harts ease, and Wall-flowers,
must be sowne in March or April, when the moone
is old.

Cardons and Artichokes must be sowne in Ap-
ril or March, when the moone is old.

Chickweed must be sowne in Februarie, or
March.

March, in the full of the moone.

Burnet must be sowne in Februarie or March,
when the moone is old.

Double Marigolds must bee sowne in Februa-
ry or March, in a new moone.

Ilop and Sauorie must be sowne in March,
when the moone is old.

White Poppy must be sowne in Februarie or
March, in a new moone.

Palma Christi must be sowne in Februarie, in
a new moone.

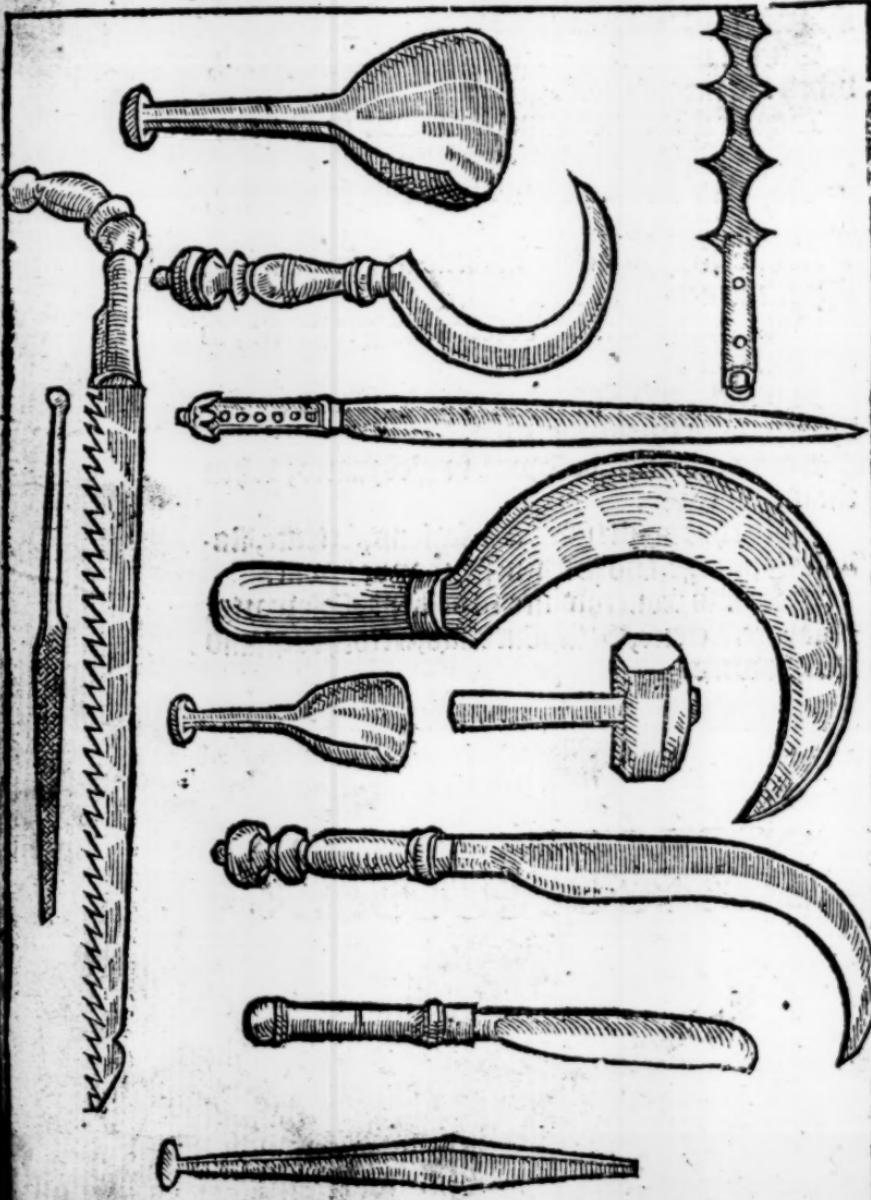
Sparges and Sperage is to be sowne in Fe-
bruary, when the moone is old.

Larks foot must be sowne in Februarie, when
the moone is old.

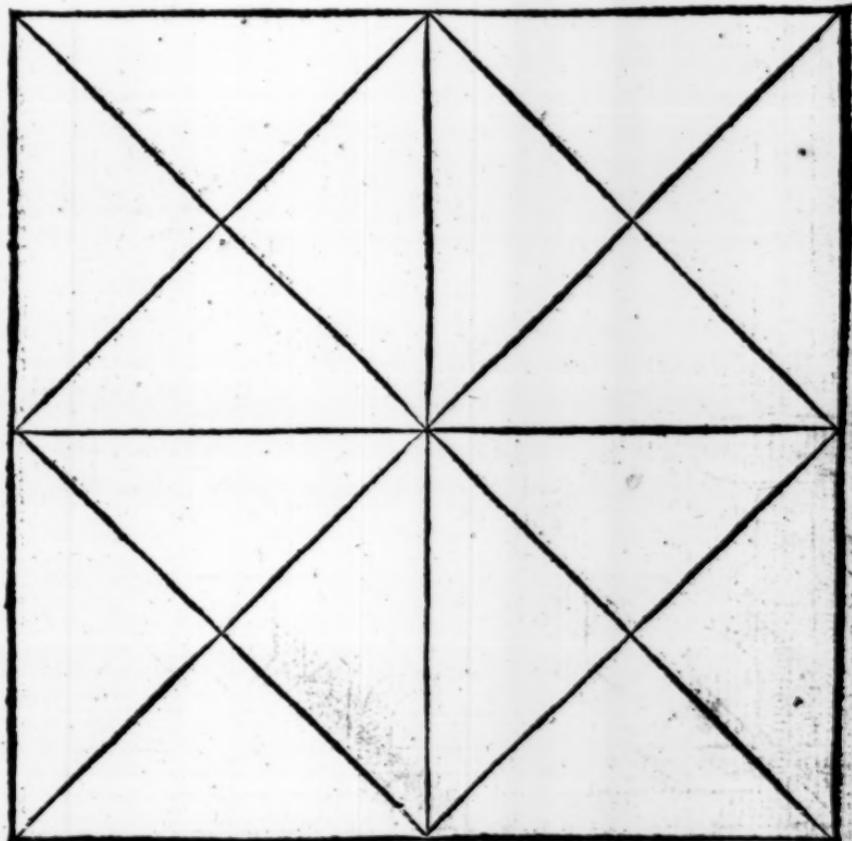
Note that at all times and seasons, Lettuce, Ra-
dish, Spinage, and Parsencps, may be sowne.

Note also from cold are to be kept Coleworts,
Labbige, Lettice, Basil, Carduus, Arctochokes, and
Coleflowers.





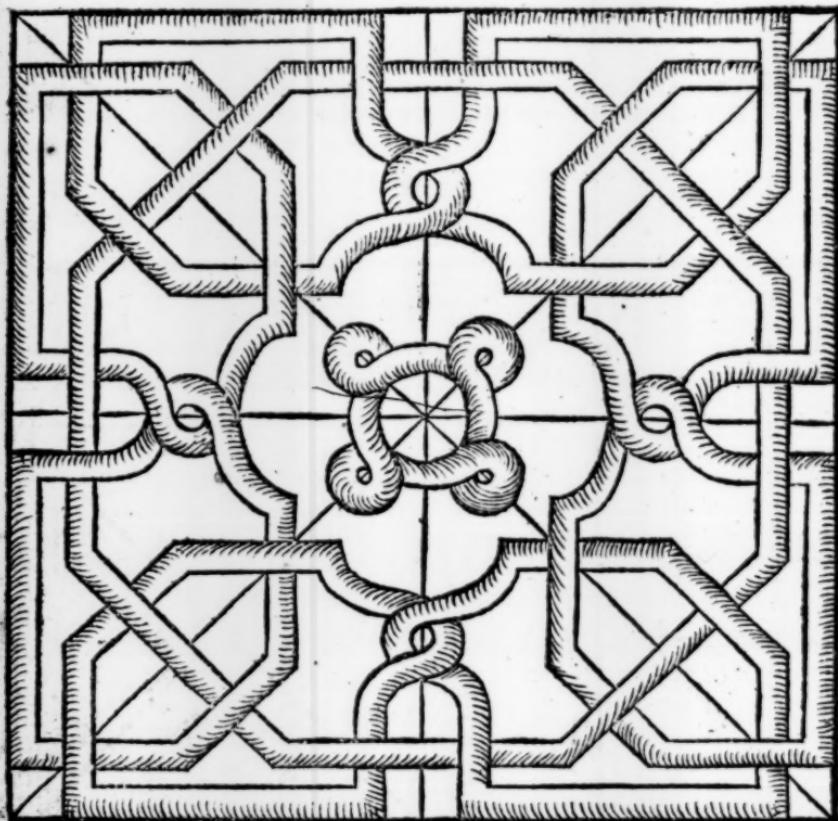
A DIRECTION TO SET OR LAY
your lines or thread to make or draw a simple
knot, without a border.



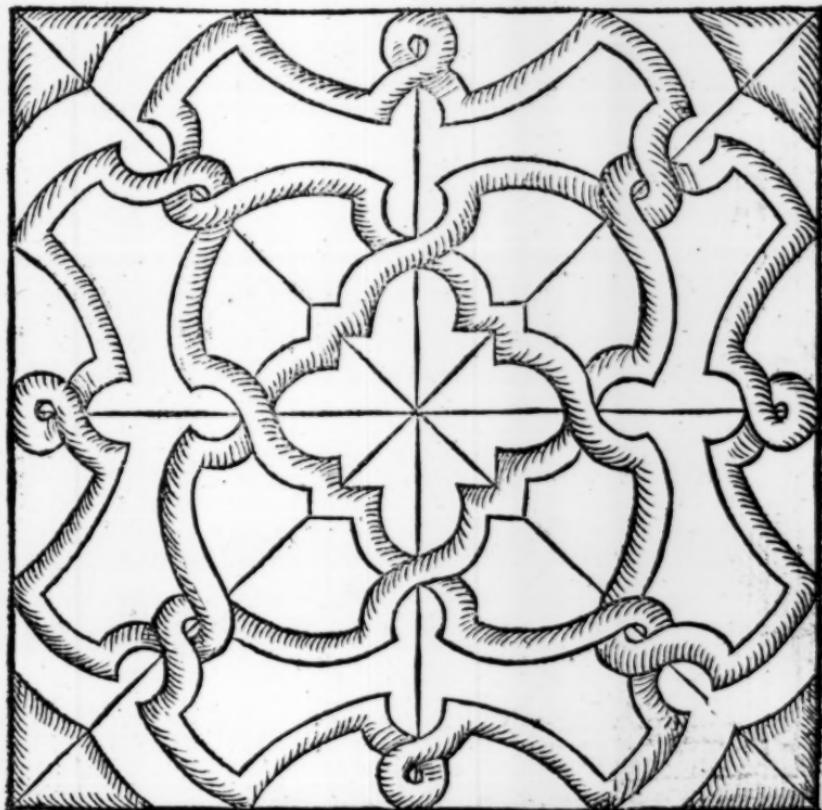
You must leaue your lines as they be first set, vntill your knot
be altogether finished or done.

E

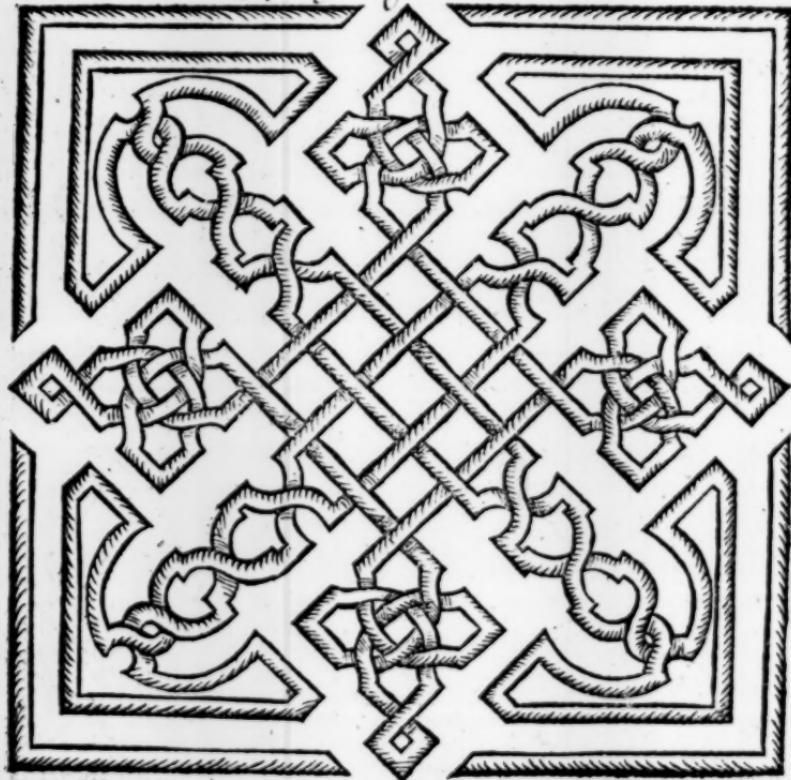
THE MANER OR ORDER TO SET
the thread or line vpon another maner of knot.



A D I R E C T I O N T O F A S T E N Y O U R
lines to make another manner of knot,

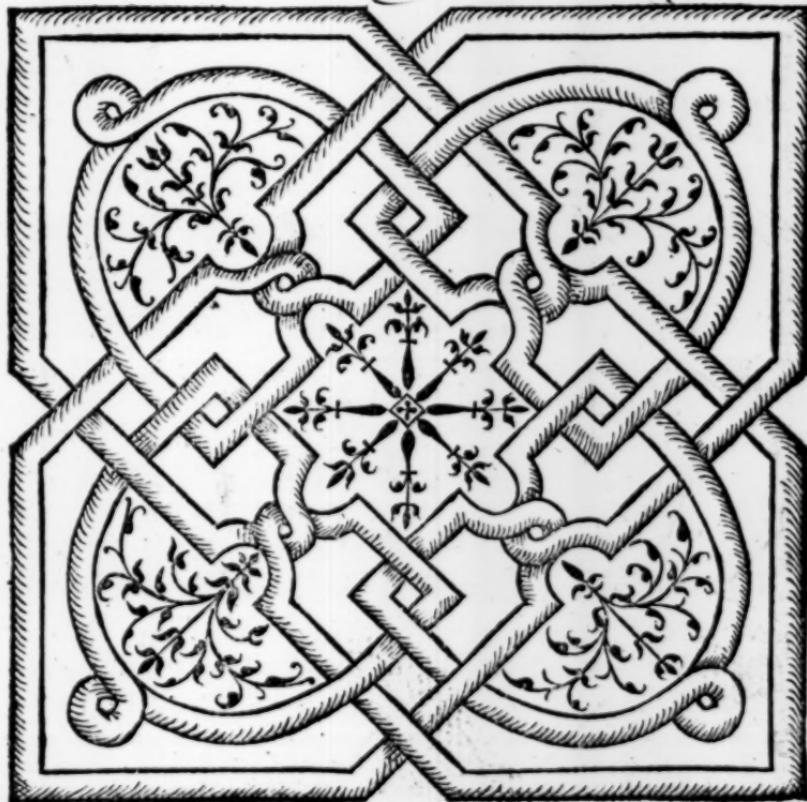


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OUT LINES.

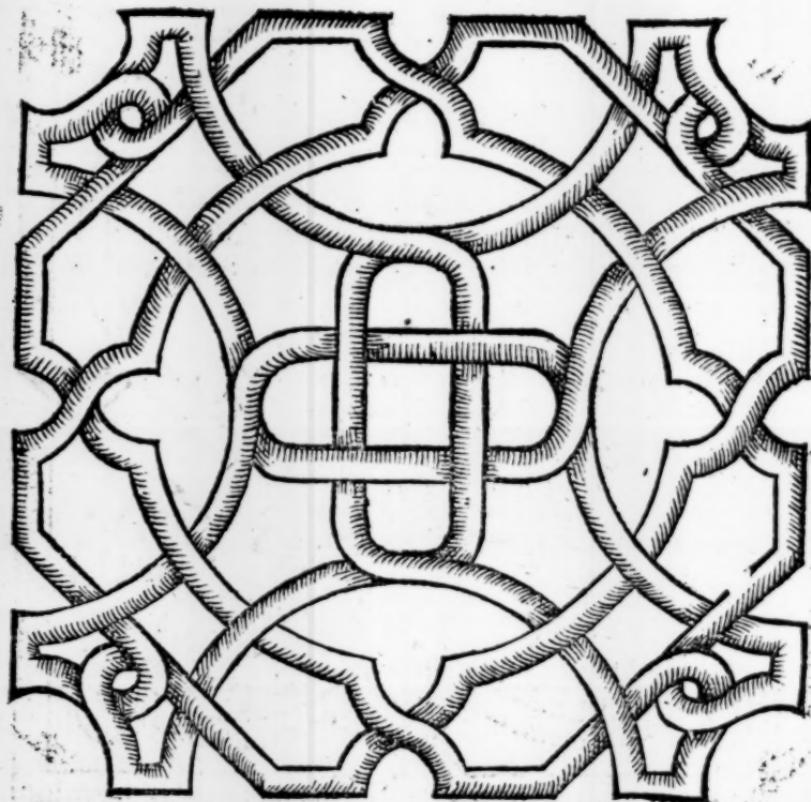


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OUT LINES.

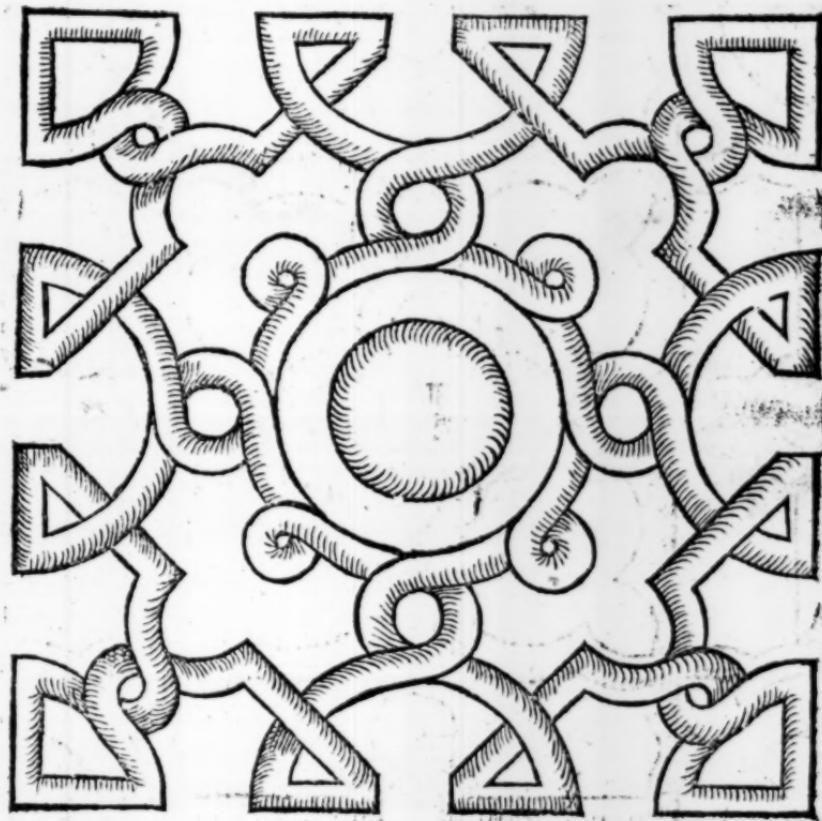
A plain knot without lines.

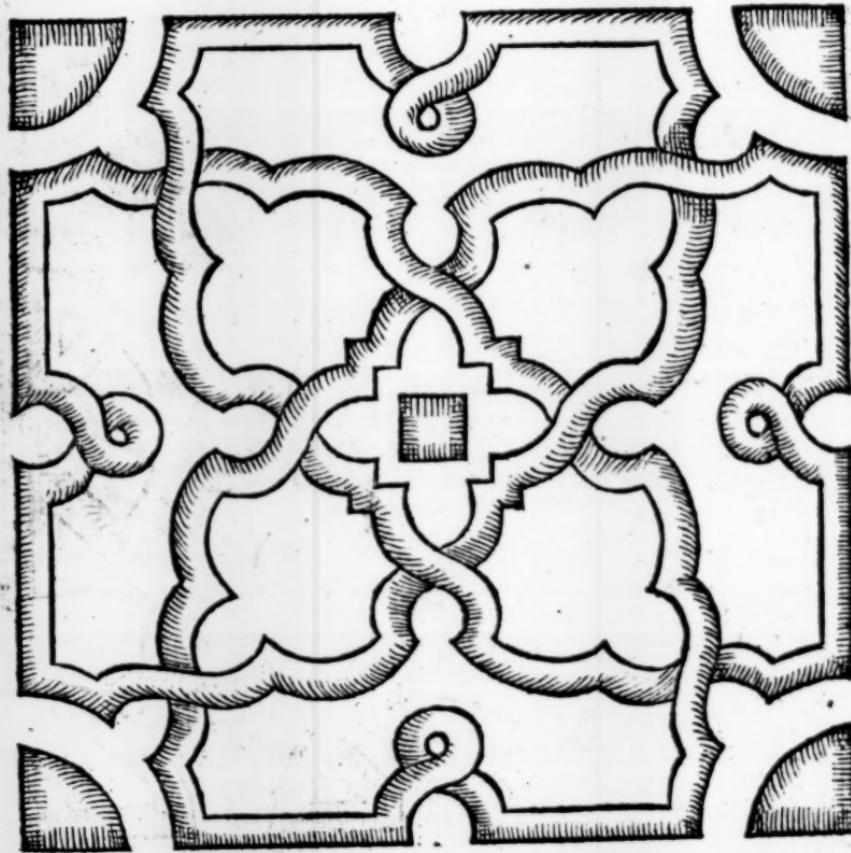


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

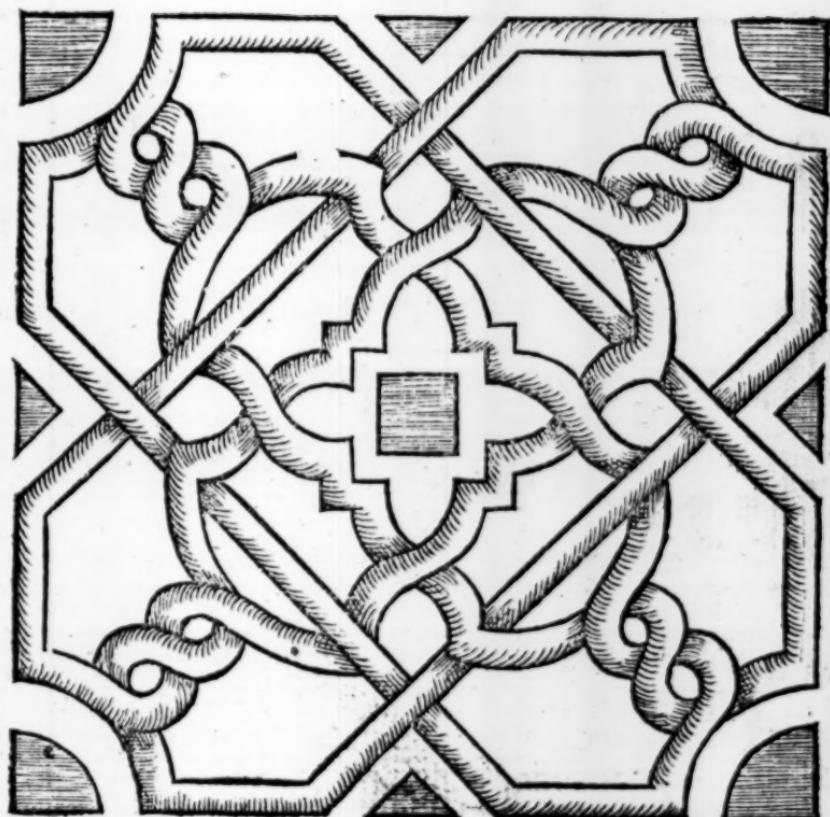


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

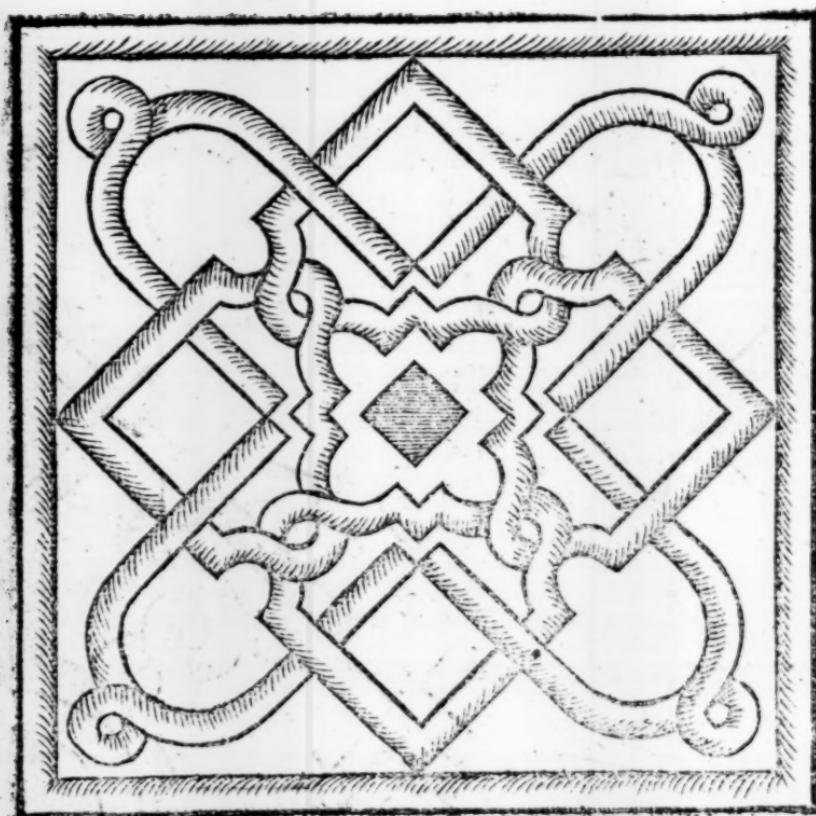


**A PLAINE KNOT WITH-
OVT LINES.**

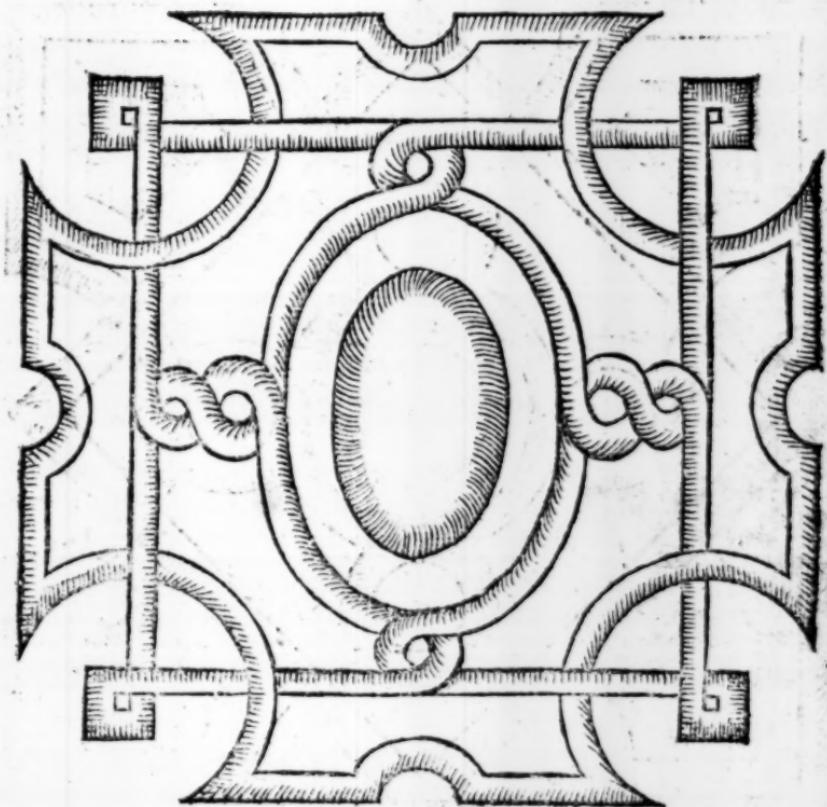
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.



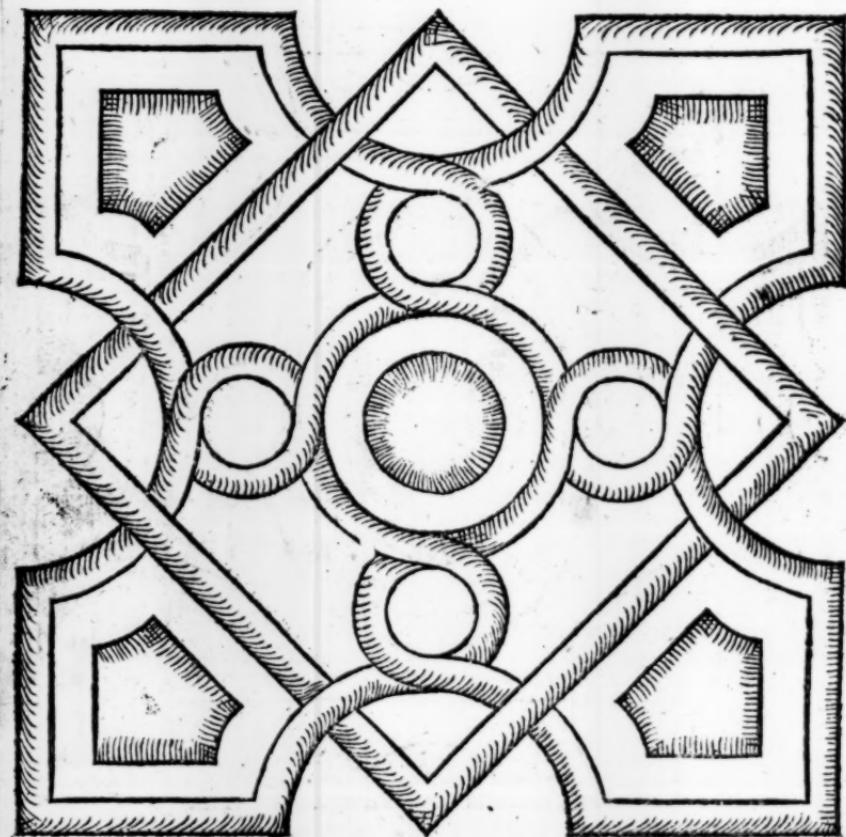
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.



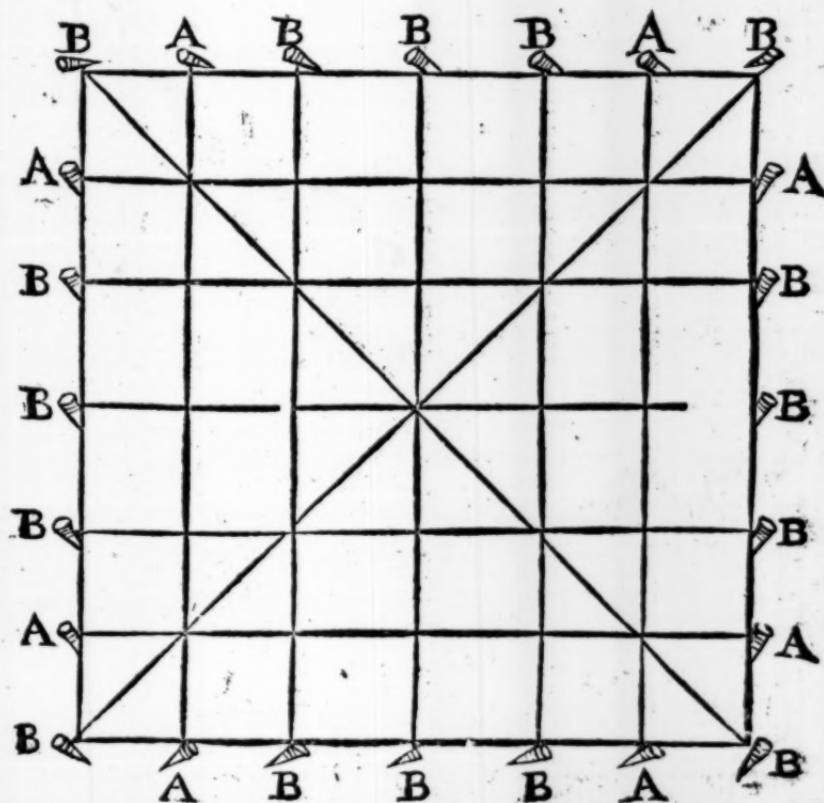
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.



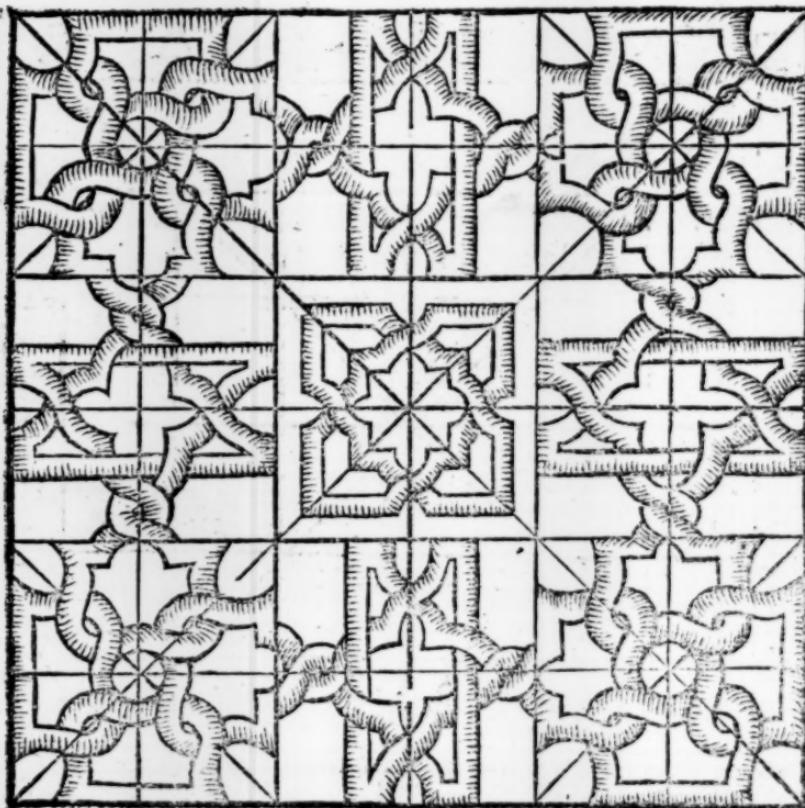
A PLAINE KNOT WITH.
OUT LINES.



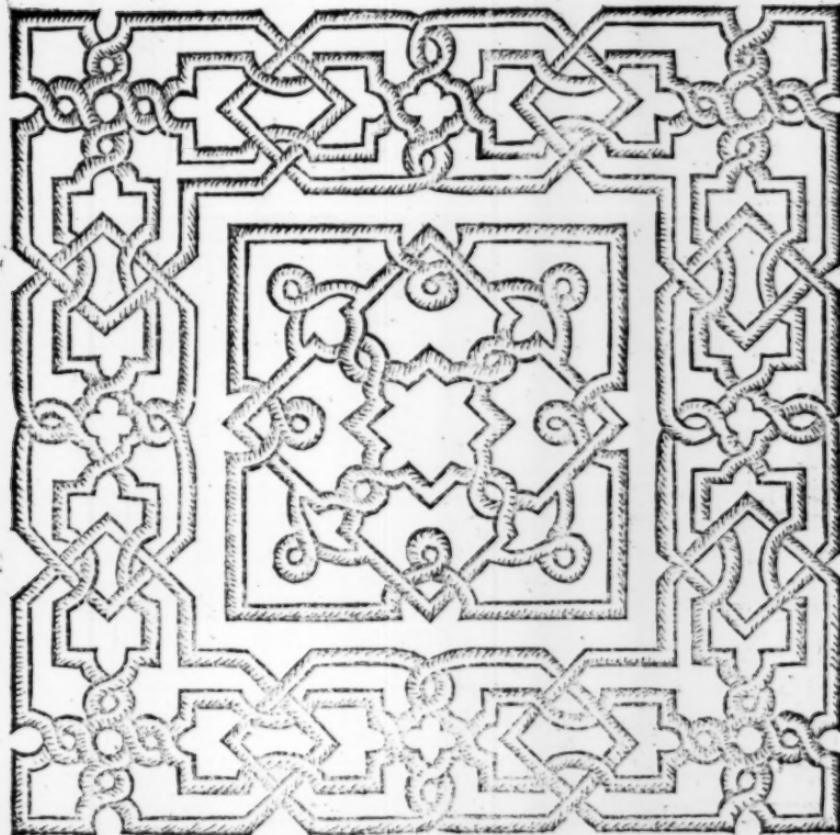
A DIRECTION TO FASTEN Y O V R
cords or lines, to draw a knot with a border, and for to
make a border of beds parted in the middest.



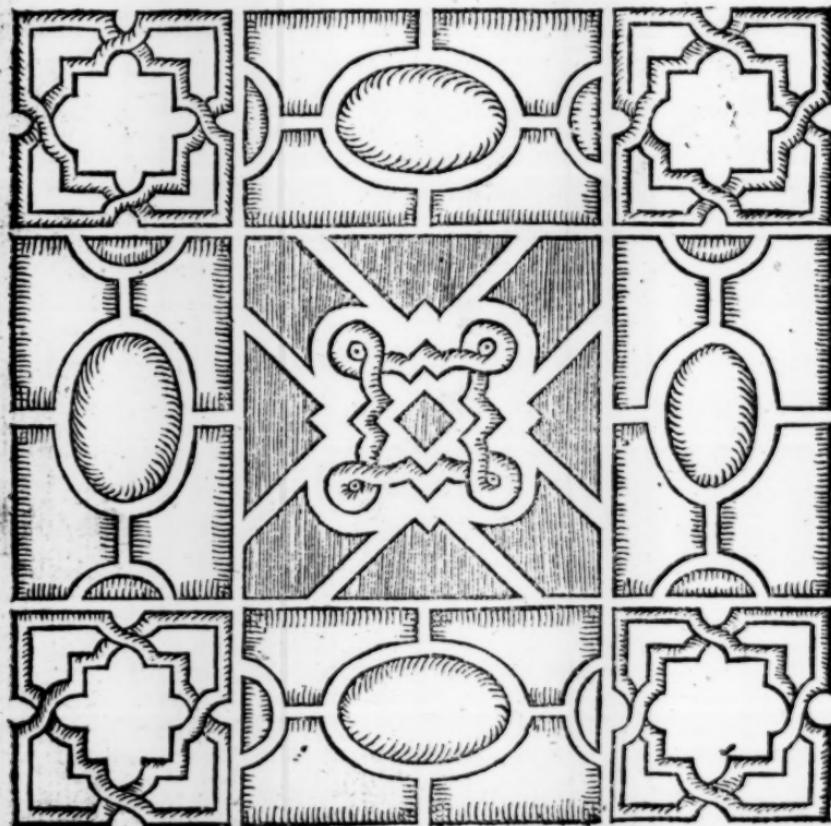
A DESCRIPTION OF THE CORDS FA-
stened vpon the border, with a knot in the midſt.



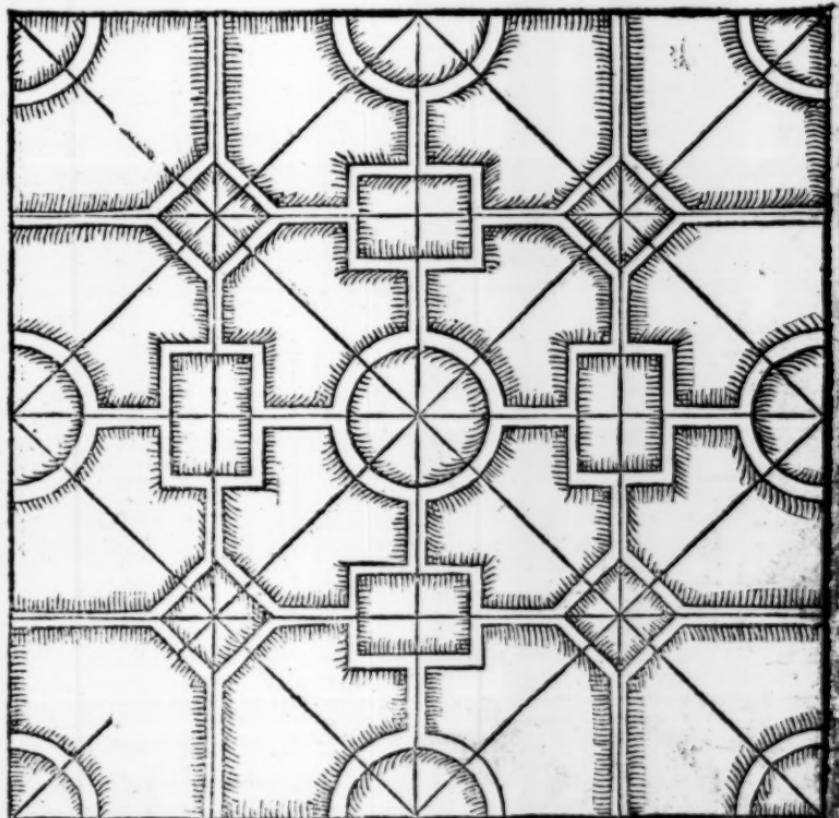
A BORDER WITH A KNOT
in the middest thereof.



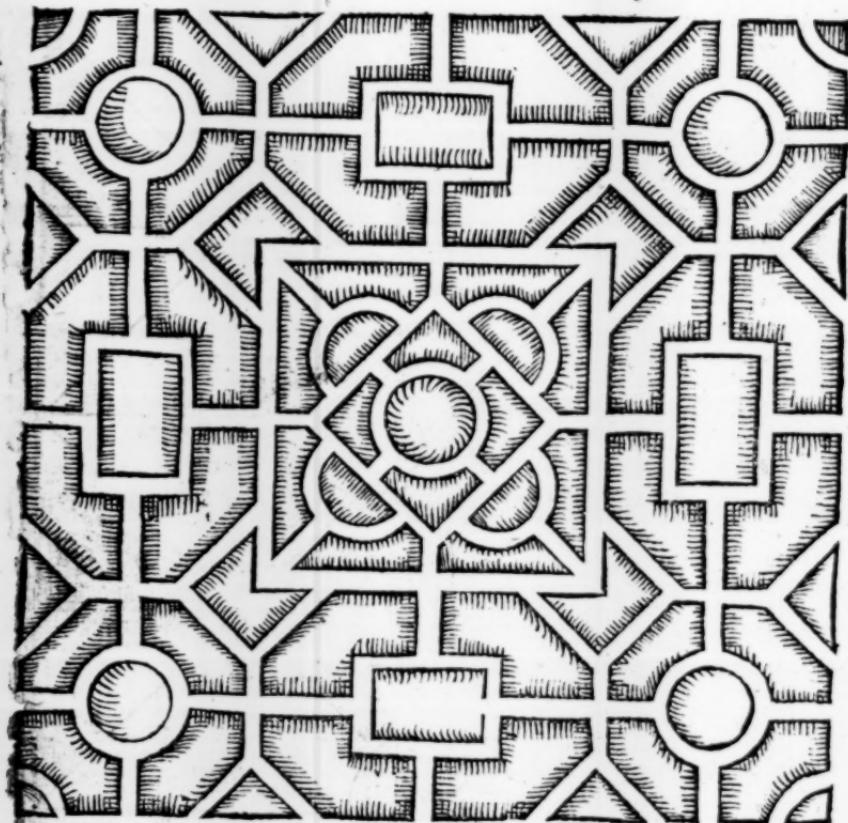
A BORDER OR KNOT DEVIDE D
or parted, containing ffe small knots, wihi the midſt.



THE FOR ME OF THE LINES SET UP,
on the knot, whose squares or beds are parted.



A BORDER OF BEDS OR SQUARES
parted, and the middest thereof.



30^{ft} long

25^{ft} broad at top

21^{ft} little at bottom

The Garden.

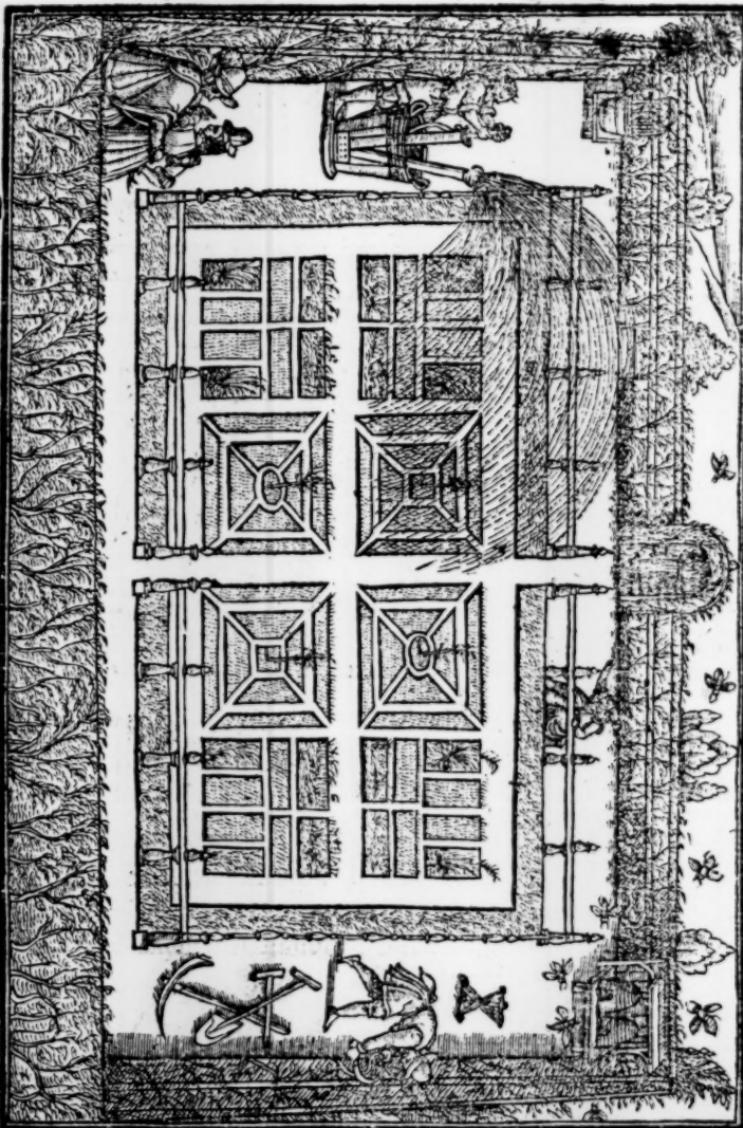
43

A MASE.



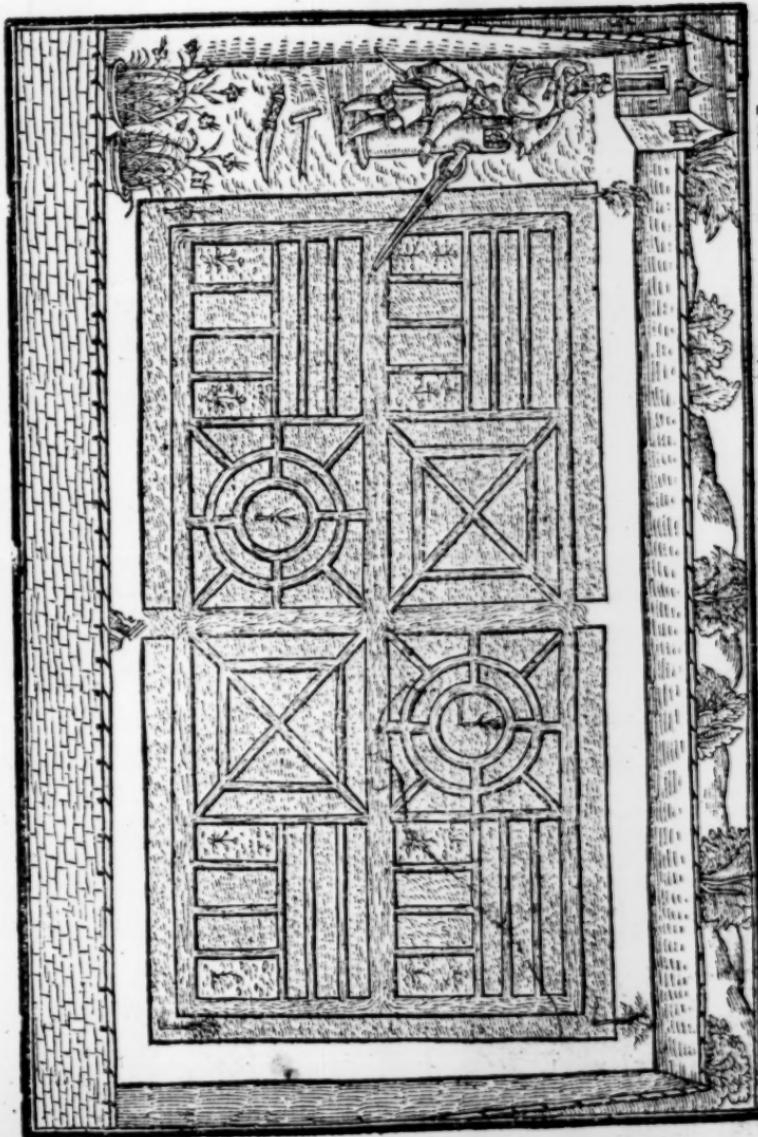
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The Garden.



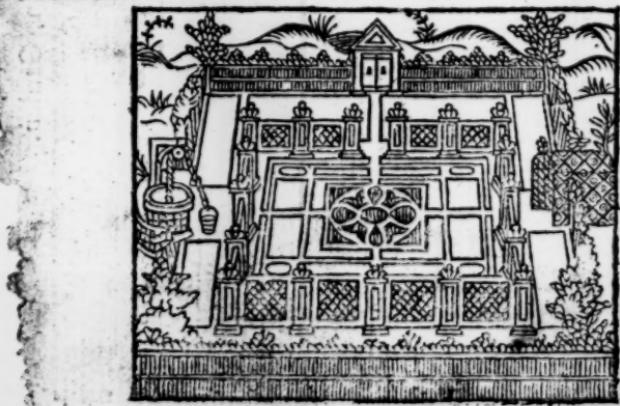
The manner of watering with a Pumpbe in a Tubbe.

The Garden.



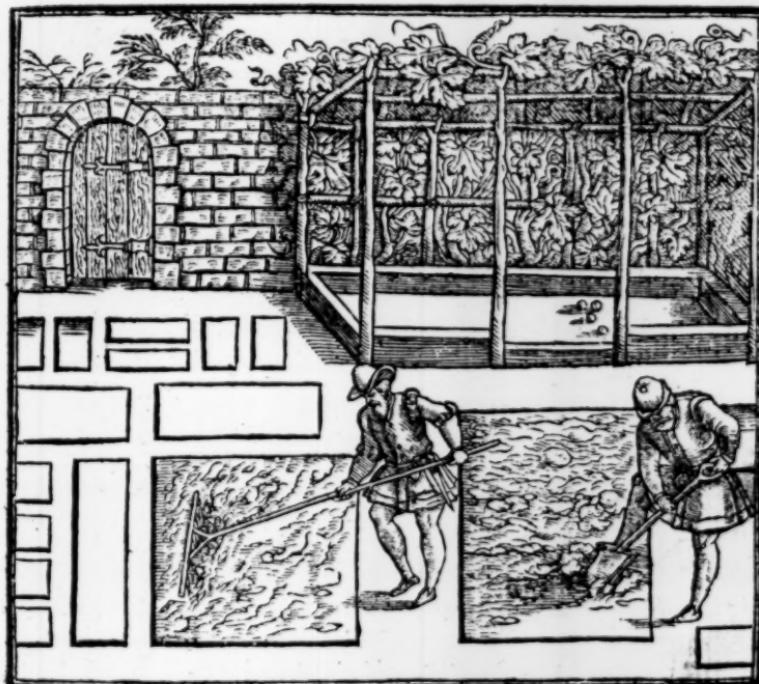
¶ "The manner of watering with a Pompeby roughes in a Garden.

The Garden.



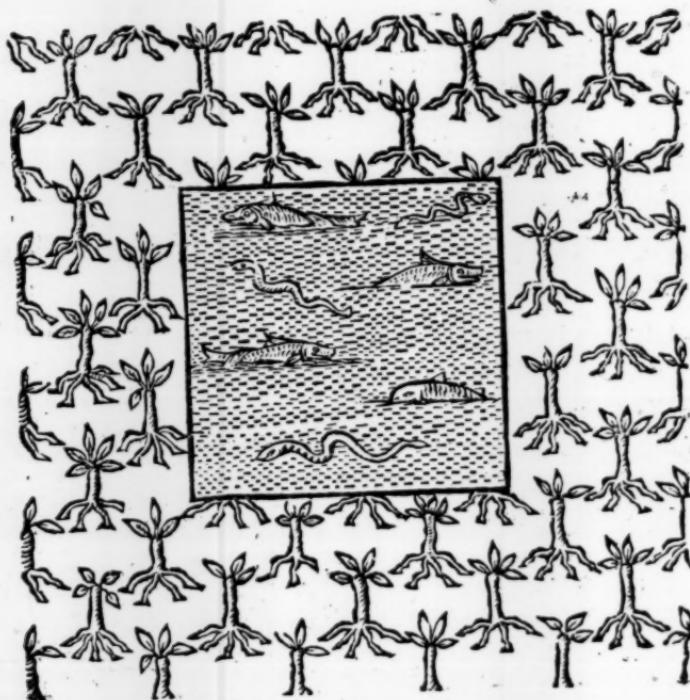
The Garden.

53



The Garden.

54



Worthy remedies and secreteſ auailing against the
ſtroying of Snailes, Cankerwormes, the long
bodied mothes, garden fleas, earth
worms, and moles.

A Ficanus singular among the Greeke writers of
husbandrie reporteth, that Garden plants and
rootes may well be purged and rid of the harmfull
wormes, if their denes or deepe holes be smoaked,
the wind aiding, with the dung of the Cow or Oxe
burned.

That worthy Plinie in his first booke of histories
writeth, that if the owner or Gardener ſprinkleth
the pure mother of the oyle Olie without any salt
in it, doth also drue the wormes away, and defend
the plants & hearbes from being gnawen of them.
And if they ihall cleave to the rootes of the plants,
through malice or breeding of the dung, yet this
weedeth them cleane away. The plants or hearbs
will not after be gnawen or harmed by garden
fleas, if with the naturall remedie, as with the
heathe Rocket, the Gardener ſhall beſtow his beds
in many places.

The Colewort ſ and all pot hearbs are greatly
defended from the gnawing of the garden fleas, by
Radish growing among them. The eage or ſharp
vineger doth alſo preuaile, tempered with the juice
of Henbane, and ſprinkled on the garden fleas. To
these, the water in which the hearbs Nigella Roma-
na ſhall be ſteeped for a night, and ſprinkled on the
plants, as the Greeke Pamphilus reported, doth
like preuaile againſt the garden fleas,

Paladius Rutilius reporteth, that the noisome vermine or creeping things will not breed of the Pot-hearbs, if the Gardener shal before the committing to the earth, dry all the seedes in the skinne of the Tortoise, or sowe the hearbe Mint in many places of the garden, especially among the Colcwoorts. The bitter Fitch and Rocket (as I afore vttered) bestowed among the Pot hearbs, so that the seeds be sown in the first quarter of the Moone, do greatly auiale vs. Also the Canker and Palmer worms, which in many places worke great iniurie both to the gardens and vines, may the owner or Gardner drive away with the fig-tree ashes sprinckled on them and the hearbes.

There be some which sprinckle the plants and hearbes with the lie made of the fig-tree ashes, but it destroyes the wormes to brewe (as experiance reporteth) the ashes alone on them.

There be others which rather will to plant or sow that big Onion, named in Latin Scilla or Squilla here and there in beds, or hang them in sundry places of the garden.

Others also will to fise riuier Creuilles with nailes in many places of the Garden, which if they shall yet withstand or contend with all these remedies, then may the Gardener apply to exercise this deuise, in taking the Ore or cowe bryne, and the mother of oile Olive, which after the well mixing togither, and heating ouer the fire, the same be stirred about vntill it be hote, and when through cold this mixture shall be sprinckled on the pot hearbs and trees, doth maruellously pruaile, as the skilfull Anatolius of experiance reporteth.

The

The worthie Paladius Rutilius reporteth, that if the owner or gardener burne great bundles of the Garlike blades (without heads) dried, through all the alleys of the garden, and vnto these the dung of Backes added, that the sauour of the smoke (by the helpe of the wind) may be driven to many places, especially to those where they most abound & swarm, and the gardener shall see so speedie a destruction, as is to be wondered at.

The worthie Plinic of great knowledge reporteth, that these may be driven from the Pothearts, if the bitter Fitch seeds be mixed and sowne together with them, or to the braunches of trees, Creuses hanged vp by the hornes in many places, doth like preuaile. These also are letted from increasing, yea they in heaps presently gathered are destroyed, as the Greeks report of obseruation, if the gardener by taking certain Palmer or Lanker-wormes out of the garden next ioyning, shall seeth them in water with Dill, and the same being through cold, shall sprinkle on the hearbes and trees, that the mixture may wet and soke through the nests, even unto the yoong ones, cleauing togither, that they may tast therof, will speedely dispatch them. But in this doing, the gardener must be very warie, and haue an attentiuе eye, that none of the mixture fall on his face nor hands.

Besides these, the owner or gardener may vs this remedie certaine, and easly prepared, if about the bigge armes of trees, or stemmes of the hearbs, he kindle & burne the stronger lime and brimstone together. Or if the owner make a smoke with the Mulusomes, growing vnder the full tree, or burn

the hooches of Gotes, or the gumme Galbanum, or
els make a smoke with the Harts-horne, the wind
aiding, by blowing towards them.

The husbandmen and gardeners in our time,
haue found out this easie practise, beeing now com-
mon euery where, which is on this wise, that when
these, after showers of raine are cropen into the
warme sun, or into places standing against the sun,
early in the morning shake either their fruits and
leaues, of the pot hearbes, or the boughes of the
trees, for thse being yet stiffe, through the cold of
the night, are procured of the same, the lighter & soo-
ner to fal, nor able after to recouer vp again, so that
the Palmer woormes thus lying on the ground,
are then in a readinesse to be killed of the Gardener.

If the owner minde to destroy any other cree-
ping things noyous to hearbs and trees, (which
Palladius and Rutilius name, both hearb and Leeke
wassers) then let him hearken to this inuention
and deuse of the Greeke Dyophanes, who willeth
to purchase the maw of a wether sheepe new kil-
led, and the same as yet full of his extremetall filth,
which lightly couer with the earth in the same
place, where these most haunt in the garden, and af-
ter two dayes shall the gardener finde there, that
the mothes with long bodies, and other creeping
things, will be gathered in diuers companies to
the place right ouer it, which the owner shall either
remoue and carrie further, or dig and burie verie
deep in the same place, that they may not after arise
and come forth, which when the gardener shall
have exercised the same, but twise or thrise, he shall
viterly extinguish, and quite destroy all the kindeg-

of creeping thngs that annoy and spoile the gar-
den plants.

The husbandmen in Flanders arme the stocks,
and compasse the bigger armes of their trees, with
wlsps of straw handsomely made and fastned or
bound about, by which the Palmer woormes are
constrained to creep vp to the tops of the trees, and
there staid, so that, (as it were by snares and en-
gines laid)these in the end are druen away, or thus
in their way begun, are speedily or soone after pro-
cured to turn backe againe . As vnto the remedies
of the Snailes particularlie belongeth, these may
the gardener likewise chase from the hatching
hearebs if he either sprinckle the new mother of the
Oyle olive, or soot of the chimney on the hearebs, as
if he bestowed the bitter fitch in beds among them,
which also auaileth against other noysome worms,
and creeping things, as I afore wtered, that if the
gardener would possesse a greene and delectable
garden, let him then sprinckle diligently al the quar-
ters, beds, and borders of the garden, with the mix-
ture of water and pouder of Fenny greeke tempe-
red togither or set upright in the middle of the gar-
den, the whole bare head without the flesch, of the
unchast Isle, as I afore wrote.

Excellent inuentions and helps against
the garden Moles.

The skilful Paxanus hath left in writing, that if
the gardener shall make hollow a big nut, or
boore a hollow hole into some sound piece of wood
beeing narrow, in filling the one or the other with

Rosine, Pitch, Chasse, and brimstone, of eache, so much as shall suffice to the filling of the Nut, or hollow hole in the wood, which thus prepared in a readinesse, stop euerie where with diligence, all the goings forth, and breathing holes of the Mole, that by those the fuming smoke in no manner may issue out, yet so handle the matter, that one mouth and hole be onely left open, and the same so large, that well the Nut or vessel kindled within, may be laid within the mouth of it, wherby it may take the wind of the oncside, which may so send in the sauour both of the Rosin and brimstone into the hollow tombe, or resting place of the Mole: by the same practise so workmanly handled, by filling the holes with the smoke, shall the owner or gardener either drine quite away all the Moles in the ground, or finde them in short time dead.

There besome that take the white Neelewort, or the rinde of Cynocrambes beaten and farced, and with Barlie meale and Eggs finely tempered together, they make both Catnes and Pasties wrought with wine and milke, and those they lay within the Moles denne, or hole.

Albertus of worthie memorie reporteth, that if the owner or gardener closeth or diligently stoppeth the mouthes of the Moleholes with the Garlike onion, or lecke, it shall either drine the moles away, or kill them through the strong sauour stinking or breathing into them.

Many there be, that to drine away these harmfull Moles, do bring vp yoong Cats in their garden ground, and make tame Measels, to the end that either of these through the hunting after them,

may

may so drive away this pestiferous annoyace, bee-
ing taught to watch at their straight passages, and
mouthes of the holes comming forth.

Others there be also which diligently fill and
stop vp their holes with the red Dhare or Buddell
and iuice of the wilde Cucumber, or sow the seeds
of Palma Christi, beeing a kinde of Savoryon, in bedes,
through which they will not after cast vp, nor tarric
thereabout.

But some exercise this easie practise, in taking a
live Mole, and burning the powder of Brimstone
about him, beeing in a deepe Earthen pot, through
which he is procured to cre, all others in the meane
time as they report, are moued to resort thither.

There are some besides, which lay like snareys at
the mouth of their holes.

To the simple Husbādmen may this easie prac-
tise of no cost suffice, in setting downe into
the earth a stiffe rod or greene branch
of the elder tree,

FINIS.

